CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO MONDAY MORNING JUNE 29 1857. NO. 17

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamer Indian.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

RIVER, Friday, June 27.

The Canadian screw steamer Indian, from Liverpool 17th, passed this point for Quebec and Montreal early this morning.

Her dates, although four days later, are wholly unimportant.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, and North Star and Hermann, from Southampton, all for New York, sailed the same day as the Indian.

The Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool the 16th.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The American ship Pacific arrived at the Woolwich arsenal on the 12th having on board six brass lending guns, manufactured in New York, by order of the British government.

It is understood that arrangements have been perfected for running the Canadian line of steamers from Liverpool to Quebec weekly, instead of fortnightly as heretofore.

It is also said that it will be entered into for building a number of new and more powerful steamers.

The funeral of Douglas Jerrold took place on the 13th, and was attended by a large number of the most eminent men of literature and art.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged in considering the Irish oath and disabilities bill. The Roman Catholic amendment had been defeated by 182 and on a test question the bill was sustained by 341 to 20.

The London Times advocates the abolishment of slavery in Cuba, as the only effectual means of checking the slave trade.

A public meeting had been held at Athens under the auspices of the new cotton supply association. Resolutions similar to those adopted at Liverpool were passed.

The great Handel festival took place at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the 15th. The band and chorus numbered 2,500, and the attendance was very large.

The christening of the infant Princess of England took place in the chapel in Buckingham Palace on the 15th inst. She was named Beatrice Mary Victoria.

TRADE.—Electric matters remain without change in Paris. The opposition tickets were divided. The Orleanist and Republican faction was in full force, doing all it could to insure the return of at least a few deputies.

The official returns for 1855 show a great increase in the imports and exports.

It is rumored that Louis Napoleon would have an interview with the Emperor of Russia in July.

The whole kingdom of Saxony and most of the principalities were visited by an earthquake on the 17th inst. The houses trembled, and great consternation was felt among the people, but happily there were no serious consequences.

PORTUGAL.—The King of Portugal has communicated to the courts his intention to shortly contract a matrimonial alliance. It is believed that the second daughter of the Duke Maximilian, of Bavaria would be the bride.

The National Cortes had unanimously ratified the Neufchatel treaty.

AUSTRIA.—Further concessions were being made to the Hungarians.

Rumors were rife of a meeting of potentates of the Italian states. The Pope of Rome, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Naples it was also said would be present.

A treaty of alliance between France and Russia had been signed.

The Emperor and Empress were to embark at Cronstadt on the 12th of June, for a tour in Germany and to Havre.

It was reported an interview would be had with the Emperor of France at Winband in July.

The trade reports from St. Petersburg describe business as very dull, with very few arrivals of foreign orders for grain.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Steamer Burned on the St. Lawrence.

350 LIVES LOST.

QUEBEC, June 27.

The steamer Montreal, one of the finest steamers running between Quebec and Montreal, left this port at 4 o'clock yesterday P. M., having on board between 400 and 500 passengers, of which 150 were Scotch and other emigrants recently arrived from Europe. Nothing unusual occurred after leaving the wharf, until the Montreal rounded a point of Cape Rogue, about 8 or 10 miles above this city, when the wood work near the furnace was discovered to be on fire.

Almost the very moment the smoke was discovered the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation among the crowded passengers. The fire was first discovered about 5 o'clock, when the steamer was nearly abreast of Cape Rogue. Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the boat was stopped to lessen the draught, but, finding it impossible to save her, Capt. Rudolph ordered her to be run toward the shore.

The officers and crew then exerted themselves to get out the boat. The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and in a few moments after the steamer began to move forward the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship, and numbers of the passengers threw themselves overboard and were, in most cases, drowned. Fortunately the steamer Napoleon, also bound for Montreal, was hove to and lowered her boats in the long boat, and as soon as the fire was discovered, put back with all speed and succeeded in rescuing 127 passengers.

Capt. Rudolph and the purser were among those who left the burning boat before the river. They, being excellent swimmers, succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance and were saved. It is quite possible that others may have saved themselves by swimming to the shore, but other means of escape were unimaginable, when a considerable distance from land, there is no doubt that most of those who drew themselves from the burning boat, found a watery grave.

Sixteen bodies had arrived during the afternoon at the Quarantine Hospital, which, with those who died on the Montreal, and those who died in the hospital, and those who were drowned, will make the number of lives lost, 350.

The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the ignition of the wood work near the furnace.

The Montreal had on board 255 emigrants, recently arrived from Glasgow, together with several German families and railroad men and several American passengers.

LATER.

Reporters have just returned from the steamer Napoleon, which has been down to the spot, and they are assured by those on board that the number of the lost will fully reach 350.

Arrival of the Illinois.

SANDY HOOK, June 27.

The steamship Illinois, with California mails to the 1st inst., and about $2,000,000 in specie in freight, is passing this point. She has nearly 600 passengers.

The barque R. J. Mora arrived at Panama on the 17th with 300 of Walker's men. They were sent to Aspinwall, and put on board the Orinoko.

New Wheat in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.

A lot of new wheat, grown by Henry Dickery, De Soto county, Mo., was sold on Change to-day. Price paid, $2.10 per bushel.

A Defaulter.

NORFOLK, June 27.

Wm. Pannell, teller of the Farmer's Bank of this city, has turned out to be a defaulter to that institution. He absconded after having, it is alleged, attempted to poison the officers of the bank.

Memphis Election.

MEMPHIS, June 26.

Baugh, American, is elected Mayor of this city by 288 majority.

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45 CLARK STREET, CORNER OF RANDOLPH (Opposite the Sherman House, up stairs.) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ENGRAVING, DIE-SINKING, AND SCROLL CUTTING, of every description, including Visiting Cards, Bank Plates, Bill Heads, Drafts, Checks, Wedding and Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Seals, Stencils, Stamps, Door Plates, Business Cards engraved and printed in superior style.

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DANIELS'S

New Process of Tanning Leather

Without the use of Bark or Bark Liquor.

MR. DANIELS HAVING OPENED AN Office in this city for the purpose of introducing the above process of tanning, is prepared to supply Hides, Calf Skins, Leather, Belting, Harness, Sole, Upper, Calf, Kip, Goat, Seal, Morocco, Patent Leather, and Kimmel, now office the agent for all the above kinds of leather, and will tan to order, Hides and Skins.

The process has been in use for the last 15 years, and has been tested by all the leading manufacturers of the United States, and pronounced by them to be the most perfect process of tanning now in use, and the only one that can be relied on to produce a uniform article, and in the shortest time. The Hides are tanned in from 30 to 40 days, and the Skins in from 15 to 20 days, and the leather is equal in every respect to the best Philadelphia Spanish Sole Leather, and will bear the test of any other leather.

The leather is warranted not to rot, and to be free from all acid, and will not injure the most delicate shoe, and will not stretch more than the best Spanish Sole Leather, and will not cut or tear in the shoe like the common leather, and will not harden in the shoe, and will not injure the most tender foot, and will not stretch in the shoe like the common

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET,

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Sunday Morning.....June 29, 1857.

An Appalling Calamity.

The telegraph this morning brings us the main particulars of a late and appalling disaster on the St. Lawrence, by which *three hundred and fifty lives were lost.* The Summer's holocaust to the ignorance, carelessness and cupidity of steamboat owners, has begun.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech.

Our faithful Springfield correspondent gives the readers of the TRIBUNE, this morning, a brief *synopsis* of the great speech of the Hon. A. Lincoln, at the Capitol, on Friday evening last. We hope to be able to print the speech entire within a day or two, when, we are confident, that it will be generally acknowledged that Douglas has been answered. In the mean time we commend our correspondent's letter to the reader's attention.

Hit the Bull's-Eye.

That we were not mistaken in saying that the game of the nigger-makers was now to seize upon the prejudice of color in the free States, and by urging, with what persistance they could command, that the ultimate purpose of the Republicans party was the amalgamation of the African and Caucasian races, arouse that prejudice to its utmost intensity,—the article in the *Times* of Saturday, pitched in unison with the *key* note struck by Douglas at Springfield, is ample proof. The facts of the census show where the amalgamation is; the facts developed by the action of the two great political parties show which party is the white man's friend. To avoid the conclusions at which the people must arrive when all these facts are spread before them, as they will be ere this contest closes, the nigger-makers have set up their fearful cry, upon the principle, we suppose, that old harlots, the world over, cry harlot first!!

Advice to a Cotemporary.

The conductors of the *Democratic Press* are a very unhappy party of gentlemen. The Tribune is not edited according to their notions, and their distress thereat is laughable to behold. We can only tender them our sympathy, without however promising to alter the plain, straight-forward, out-spoken course that we have heretofore pursued. We find in it a double gratification—It is in entire consonance with certain obstinate notions of the duty that we owe to ourselves, and it pleases the great public. And now, as the *Press* is laboring under intense anxiety about our affairs, with which it takes frequent occasion to meddle, without invitation certainly, it will excuse us if we repay its solicitude with a little wholesome advice.

If the editors of that journal will indulge the patient industry and careful research in which the conductors of the TRIBUNE employ their leisure hours—particularly their study of what is valuable to know concerning the social, industrial and agricultural condition of that great area of country of which Chicago is the centre, they would be saved from the commission of many an unpleasant blunder, and the consequence of many a mortifying blunder. In all kindness to our neighbors—willing to lend them up step by step to the commanding position that the TRIBUNE now occupies, as a thoroughly reliable organ of Western interests—we will point out the time when and the place where, by their ignorance of the plainest principles of political economy and the resources and capabilities of the West, they have not only exposed themselves to just reproach, but endangered, to the full extent of their influence, the financial ability and credit of their readers. The wild-cat war, it will be remembered, drove out from the newspaper office only frequent and pointed express ions of opinion. The *Press*, misled by its erroneous notions of the necessity of an unsecured and wholly worthless currency for stimulating the industry and moving the produce of the country, was very emphatic in its condemnation of the movement which resulted in banishing the Georgia red-dog out of all business circles in the West. We recollect perfectly the zeal it manifested, especially in prophecy of the distress and ruin that would follow the consummation of the reform that the TRIBUNE was mainly instrumental in setting on foot. At the time the contest was going on, we were frequently taunted to anger by the persistence with which they clung to error, and the spiteful disposition with which they were wont to assail us, the defenders of the right; but remembering how much more favorable our opportunities had been for the acquisition of financial facts on the basis of correct financial theory, we simply pitied the ignorant infatuation of our neighbors, and regardless of their doleful croaking, pursued the fight to an end. We have all seen how scurvy a trick our cotemporaries' ignorance played them. They are now not only called to account for the absurdity of their defence of a system that is utterly indefensible—for the utter ignorance of first principles and practice in banking that are reflectably false; but, their predictions of we having all failed, they are arraigned by the public as incapable, in a plain matter of fact, of reasoning from cause to effect. The TRIBUNE—its statements verified to the letter, its predictions all realized—stands before its Western readers as the journal whose opinion on matters of finance carry with them authority that our neighbors are striving vainly to attain. We take no credit to ourselves for this result, for, like the *Press*, we acted upon the knowledge that we possessed. That we were right and it was wrong, only proves that it did not learn its lessons as correctly as we learned ours, it indeed it ever studied them at all. And we do not refer to the matter now in the way of self-glorification, but simply to show our cotemporary that it has much yet to acquire.

And now about this matter of the corn-trade. Our information, collated from the letters of sagacious correspondents throughout the West, very early led us to believe that the supply of grain in the country was not still commensurate with the expected demand; and anxious for the reputation that the announcement of the fact would not fail to give our journal, we from time to time warned our readers of what they might expect. The *Press*, as usual in all matters of business, either uninformed or misinformed, took an opposite view of the state of the market. While we were, quietly and without any pretense of infallibility, posting up our readers in *facts*, our neighbors were engaged in the letting off of gas—in unfounded and ungrounded speculation. The leading note in Change, we are glad to say, adopted our view; but many were led off by the boisting and gasconade of the *Press*. The battle between the two opinions has just been fought out; and the hase ducks and wounded bears who piloted their faith when the contest opened to jar cotemporaries' valuations, attest the result.—Or, facts are verified in all their particulars and dozens of men have laid the foundations of fortune by the trust reposed in our opinion—all squalling while bankruptcy is the end of those who suffered themselves to be misled by pretense and opinion instead of knowledge. We do not claim anything, whatever the commercial *menfor* the West may accord us, for our fore-sight; we do not make any accusation against the *Press* for its errors; because, as in the red-dog war, we were guided by better and more reliable information of the resources of the country and the wants of other and distant markets. We are assured, however, of the maintenance of our present position, as the leading commercial paper of the Northwest. To our neighbor of the smaller circulation and less influence we are always ready to lend a helping hand; and if we read the *Press* an occasional lecture—give it timely advice and instruction in political and commercial matters—we do so in the hope of setting it on the right path. That we are warranted in so doing, we think, is apparent in the two contrasts with us, in which it has ventured to engage, sufficiently proven. That it will be a double and effective gain, we do not suppose. It has been so long accustomed—so long accompanied to take its cue from Scottish laughings as facts, its own musings infallible—that it will doubtless be a trial to our good nature to convince it of the benefits we intend to bestow. This that more is intended only to cure its delusions and importunate conceit.

☞ The map for Western emigrants is beginning to fill upon some of the farms in New England, and Northwestward, Massachusetts has taken hold. Some of the emigrants, however, have gone to Illinois, which has taken hold of them and they are now quite at home in the midst of their friends. The Tribune and the Western Farmer are the mediums through which we hear from our friends in the East, and we know of no better mediums for the transmission of such information. We hope to see many of our friends from the East, and we know they will be welcomed by our people.

☞ The Sixth newspaper is quite positive that Mr Buchanan will give us "all right" on the Kansas policy. It says:—"We have no doubt that he will follow the spirit of the policy of the Cincinnati platform." He will "give us Cuba, thereby adding a fifteen more slave States to the Union, and perhaps, in the land-hunger, very quickly."

Lincoln's Springfield Speech.

(Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27, 1857.

EDS. TRIBUNE:—The Hon. Abe Lincoln opened his great speech here a few minutes after 8 o'clock P. M., in the hall of the House of Representatives. His speech was an answer to Senator Douglas. The hall was filled comfortably full, and the intense interest with which Republicans, the Bogus Democracy and others listened to every sentence—every word—testified to the abiding interest felt in the subject, and to the power of logical truths—truths welded together by the powers of logic. There was no rant—no fustian—no bombast, but there was something in it of more force and power than these; *the heart* felt, and he gave utterance to the heart-inspirations, clothed in the eternal maxims of the purest reason. Mr. Lincoln divided his subject into three heads.

1. He addressed the people for about half an hour on the affairs of Kansas, stating that nothing but bold wicked despotism ruled or reigned there since it was organized into a Territory. "Well might Mr. Douglas slip quiver into the part of the case, as if his heard nothing of Kansas. Let him but look over into the western horizon and see the heavens lit up by the glories of Squatter Sovereignty, when Douglas had so backed down from. Look, Douglas, and see yonder people fleeing—see the full columns of leaves then stopped—see the press and the type flying into the river!—and tell me what does take! Is to your Squatter Sovereignty, and you have now backed down from the principle. The people there cannot vote, and you ought to know it, if you do not."

2. He then took up Mormon Utah, and dwelt about not long on this head as he did on Kansas, stating as a reason, that as Douglas had not made those the heads of his speech he would not. Lincoln said Douglas had alleged that the Mormons were in rebellion against the Government and the law. "The Mormons ought to obey the law as all good citizens do and should. They burned up the records of Utah, but let no one think to excuse or palliate the Mormons desired to live without law—without records—without Courts, and I thought the sacred right of Squatter Sovereignty secured to every people the right of the people to live as they pleased. Now, why deprive them of this fundamental right?—that is the question. 'Why your present backing down?' This thing of Squatter Sovereignty was never anything but a humbug, generated in the marshes and pools of South Carolina, and used as a pretext to run and pour slaves out over all the land as hot lava is belched from the crater of the *five mountains*. It stinks of fraud!"

3. Mr. Lincoln then took up the Dred Scott case and handled it as only Lincoln can. Douglas had said that the glorious, immortal Fathers of 1776, could not be defended from the charge of slaves and hate, when they said in the Declaration of American Independence; that all men are created equal, unless it should be limited to Regishmen in terms and not generally to all men. Mr. Lincoln analyzed it—dissected Douglas' idea and held up to the gaze of the crowd the skeleton Douglas would have. He made that presented by Douglas, grin and menace tyranny, despotism, divine right of kings, aristocracy and us, whipped and chained slaves. "What," said Mr. Lincoln, "would become of the band of liberty-loving philosophical, patient and patriotic Germans, what of the energetic, law and order Englishmen, the genuine country-loving Scotchmen, the Frenchmen—the world, if Mr. Douglas' ideas were to prevail, that the Declaration is not true? Away!—away!—away! with the cursed thought! It disembodies, it shents and hads downwards, drag ging the nation in chains after it."

I do not pretend to give his exact words, but I give you the substance—the essence, and I cannot in a letter do more. Mr. Lincoln then from this noble defence and vindication of the Fathers of 1776, of WASHINGTON, Henry, Franklin, Jefferson, and others—who would have spurned a pet idea of amalgamation. He is better posted in facts than Douglas is; he showed that some fifty thousand colored freemen, lived in the North; but they were made so before they came North, and he also showed that some three or four hundred thousand mulattoes lived in the South, where they are manufactured to order—that is, where the owners and fathers capitate with slavewomen, stealing the virtue God gave every woman as a jewel of innocence and purity. This is done against the will of the woman, or degradation springing out of slavery has taught them virtue—Keep the two races and the nigger slave separate and apart in the new Territories and no amalgamation can take place, but let them run over the whole land as slaves with the horrors of Slavery, and then amalgamation will prove rank, and God will sweep us with a brush of fire from this solid globe.

Rad. Republican State Convention.

WORCESTER, MASS., June 24, 1857.

The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day. After the organization had been perfected a resolution was taken for a candidate for Governor, and Hon. N. P. Banks received 291 votes out of 464. The result was received with great applause.

The Convention was presided over by Mr. Joseph White of Lowell, with numerous Vice Presidents. One hundred and fifty-two towns are represented by 539 delegates. There is an excited opposition to Speaker Banks, but the indications are that he will get the nomination for Governor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A vacancy occurred in the ticket upon the informal nomination of Mr. Banks.

Messrs. Erastus Hopkins, Charles G. Davis, Rodney French, Charles Francis Adams and J. Z. Goodrich, all of their addresses to Mr. Banks, provided he should come out squarely on the Republican platform.

Oliver Warren of Northampton was then nominated for Lieutenant Governor; Joseph White of Lowell for Secretary of State; Thos. D. Eliot of Bedford for Attorney General; Valorus Tuft of Upton for Auditor, and Thos. J. Marsh of Waltham for Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Philadelphia platform, in favor of limiting Legislative sessions to one hundred days, and demanding more economy in State expenditures.

It was also resolved that we regard the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case as a usurpation of judicial power for political purposes; that we will, in the manner of the fathers of our country and founders of our Government—a violation of the plained, natural and Constitutional principles of law—a perversion of history—a perversion of facts upon the rights of States, and a blow deliberately struck at the rights and freedom of man.

The last resolution pledges the Republican party anew to nullifying and to hemming in opposition to the existence and further extension of Slavery.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 25.

The Virginia delegation unanimously protest against the removal of Mr. Wise, Virginia from the diplomatic service, and insist upon the appointment of William F. Ritchie of the *Union*, as Minister to Naples in addition. Virginia has now largely over her share. Minister Mason has not resigned.

It is semi-officially announced that certain Mormons will be hanged for treason, but not punished for polygamy.

TRIAL OF FILIBUSTERS.

There was a pleasant and exciting time at the Arsenal to-day, on the occasion of trying the rifled cannon, and of various firearms. Col. Colt was present with his revolving rifles; Gen. Burnside with his breech-loading carbine; Col. Baker with Sharpe's carbine, and Col. Merrill with his own carbine.

The firing was satisfactory, the distance fired being from one hundred to five hundred yards. The results were noted by Major Ethan Allen.

Those arms already introduced into the Army and their comparative merits were tested by direction of the Secretary of War, who, together with the Secretary of the Navy and other gentlemen, witnessed the experiments, and were subsequently handsomely entertained by Major Lell at his quarters.

Fraud in the State House, Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25.

At noon to-day, James E. Dunham of Bridgeport, one of the Bank Commissioners of Connecticut, and William H. Noble, also of Bridgeport, attacked Judge Brooks, Chairman of the Bank Committee, in the vestibule of the State House, calling him an old liar, scoundrel, etc., on account of his opposition in regard to Noble.

Judge Brooks seized Mr. Noble by the collar and thrust him against the wall. He was about to throw him down stairs, when the spectators interfered and separated the combatants by force. Mr. Dunham fired on the first demonstration from Judge Brooks. A Committee of investigation was appointed by the House, and they are now taking evidence with a view to bring Messrs. Dunham and Noble to an accountability for assaulting an officer of the House while in the discharge of his duty.

A later account of the affair says that Mr. Noble interfered to prevent the fight between Messrs. Brooks and Dunham, but was not a all involved in the fight.

The Committee reported to the House that Mr. Dunham ought to apologize to Mr. Brooks, and also to the House; and this Mr. Dunham is waiting to do. Mr. Noble, it is understood, refuses to accept apology.

In Bitter Seclusion.

Col. Forney, Editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette* has been nominated by the Republicans of his county, for a seat by the next Legislature. He will be elected by at least 4,000 majority in the great Republican county of Allegheny. The gallant Colonel is a true blue—a true Republican, being one of the most successful newspaper publishers in the valley of the Ohio. He will prove to be a practical, sound, and hard working member, and on the right side, every time.

☞ The Sixth newspaper is quite positive that Mr Buchanan will give us "all right" on the filibuster policy. It says:—"We have no doubt that he will follow the spirit of the policy of the Cincinnati platform." He will "give us Cuba, thereby adding a fifteen more slave States to the Union, and perhaps, in the land-hunger, very quickly."

MORE LYNCHING IN IOWA.

A Gang of Horse Thieves Broken Up.

Hanging the Ringleader.

(From the Davenport Gazette, Saturday, 27th.)

For some years past the farmers of Clinton, Cedar, and part of Scott Counties, have been greatly troubled by horse thieves. Some farmers have lost as many as six and eight horses, and others three and four, and so on. Several recent thefts, all in a manner showing a regular organized band of horse thieves existed in said region, who seemed to defy all law and all efforts to punish them, induced the farmers of those counties to organize a committee of security to break up this band. Such a committee was formed a short time since, and in it are some of the most substantial farmers in Clinton Cedar and Linn Counties. The following facts have been given us by a reliable informant, who is acquainted with the names of a good many of the committee, and of certain persons whom the committee are in search of. The facts we give are direct from a member of the committee to our informant.

Some days ago the committee arrested two men, and placing a rope in the wagon started for the timber. This so frightened the prisoners, that they made a full confession to save their own lives. They told all about the organization and who were engaged in it, giving names, &c., in detail. With this information the committee proceeded to the house of a man named Rynearson, living in the last part of Clinton county, to arrest a horse thief who was supposed to be concealed there. When approaching the house, they saw two men leave. They returned the fire, and Jeff Page in the bowels, who has received a fatal wound. He is probably dead by this time. We presume the third man got away safely, as we did not hear the fact mentioned. This happened about last Tuesday.

Day before yesterday (Thursday), at half-past one o'clock, the committee proceeded to arrest an old man named Benjamin Warren, who lives in the "Warren settlement" of Cedar county. He had long been suspected of horse thieving, but he had so managed that it was no easy job to fix the charge. Some of the stolen horses were recovered, and the committee, to make sure of the party, had placed a detective in the house, who had gained the confidence of the old man, and was moving through space with a tremendous velocity, a rate which calculated astronomically would equal more than a million of miles a minute, and yet so great was the speed at this phenomenon were considerably alarmed, and, anticipating a mundane crash, endeavored to recall certain long unsettled orisons, and other, in the hurry of the occasion, for a passage to another sphere. When it was discovered that the strange and ludicrous body was nothing but a large fire balloon, with some juvenile pyrotechnic accounts had sent cloudward for amusement.

This fact made clear, the frightened men laughed at their own folly and forgot their prayers, and dared as before.—*Cor. Gaz.*

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—We learn from a gentleman just arrived from New Orleans, that the fever of that city, which, some time, less than a week ago, the yellow fever had made its appearance in the city. It was not prevailing to any considerable extent at at the time, there being only about six or seven deaths a day. Syn. N; but serious apprehensions were entertained on in his humane, as the philanthropic policy. It says:—"We have no doubt that he will follow the spirit of the policy of the Cincinnati platform." He will "give us Cuba, thereby adding a fifteen more slave States to the Union, and perhaps, in the land-hunger, very quickly."

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The French Elections.

France has just gone through an exciting election, nearly equal in apparent interest to our great Presidential contest of last November. On the 21st and 23d of this month, she elected 261 Representatives or Deputies, with what result we will not know until the arrival of the next steamer but one.

It is the second popular election of Deputies since the coup d'etat, the first at which, she manifested a decided if not general opposition to the government. The Legitimists, like the Republicans of Kansas, will not vote, but a kind of coalition has been patched up between the Orleanists and Republicans, on the common ground of liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and liberty of political action.

The facts and the press have named 15 of candidates for the ten election districts of Paris. *Labelaye*, one of the editors of the *Debats*, *Dedhelat*, former Minister, *General Cavaignac* and other well-known names are on the list. These gentlemen are infinitely superior in point of talent to the candidates of the Government, and adds from their political position, will be supported by the confessors and the sympathy of the electors of all classes of opinions. In the "rural districts," the candidates are clear in coming forward.

The Government looks upon this opposition with apparent liberality, but with real jealousy and dread. The Minister of the Home Department has issued a circular, (*on droits* from the pen of the Emperor,) announcing that universal suffrage shall be practised in all freedom and sincerity; that the voting shall be secret; that the ballot box be opened before the eyes of all, and that the truth and independence of the suffrage be guaranteed—and then adds:—"I wish that liberty insured to each, and still all, constitutional guarantees, should in their preciousness, the Government cannot be the only party to remain mute and indifferent. It will declare to the country what are the means which remain to it to insure to it and keep it in a state of the people, and as it, the Government, proposes the best to the deputies, it will propose candidates to the electors, and then will then make its choice.

The circular concludes by remarking:—"Opposition candidates may be freely brought forward if "it shall be compatible with the dignity which to end in this latitude the opportunity for a seditious protest against our institutions, if they attempt to make of it an instrument of trouble and scandal, you know your duty, M. le Prefect, and justice will know how to fulfil its duty duly as severely. Those excesses will not occur; but if they do occur their responsible will not prejudice the liberty of universal suffrage. Thrice sanctioned by it, the Emperor invokes it still with confidence."

There can be no doubt that after this circular, Napoleon will find himself in a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies. "I give you universal suffrage," says the Emperor; "but beware how you upset my government. I give you liberty of speech, but take heed how you do not defeat me. Beware of the Prefect." The whole official patronage of the government is brought to bear against the Opposition. The whole official machinery is in the hands of the officials, who will not scruple to make use of, if occasion requires, ballot-stuffing and false returns. Under such circumstances, the new elections are a farce, and promise nothing to the people but the appearance of liberty, the shadow of the Elective Franchise, and a fortnight's excitement and innocuous excitement.—*N. Y. Mirror*, 25th inst.

The New York Dictator.

[From the New York Times of the 25th inst.]

Mayor Wood and his conspirators are loud in their claim that the majority of the people of the city shall rule in all local government, and that the "majority of the people" are entitled of giving to the voters their choice of men to control the Police. Readers who do not remember our complicated election returns may be interested in the proportion of this bubble by a noisy minority; and for their benefit we subjoin the official figures bearing upon the subject. In the election for Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, Two of them were elected last November on the Buchanan ticket, and were backed by all the rowdies, who are seen to hold a secret consultation with two men, strangers in the city. The committee examined his house, and found letters signed by various names, doubtless fictitious, and in a place where to find and secrete property, making appointments, &c.—all important as means of discovery of other conspiracies, and of crime.

The committee are determined to rid the neighborhood of this gang. They have notified three persons to leave that part of the country or take the consequences. One is a widow woman, who harbored members of the band. One person passed through this city a few days ago, making his escape from the committee. The other was seen in this city, and left behind him, when fifteen miles from this place, and would have had him but got on the wrong track. We may expect to hear of others being lynched or hung by this committee.

We have no time for comment at the late hour at which we write. We deprecate mobs and mob violence under any and all circumstances, and make no exception in this case. But from all we have heard of the outrages committed by the gang of horse thieves alluded to, it seems to us if the mobs and lynching are not excusable, they are at least a very severe action on the part of the farmers composing this committee. They declared it their intention to break up the band. Alas! that 200 civil should exist demanding such unlawful remedies as this.

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

(From the Missouri Democrat, 27th.)

ARRIVAL OF THE SPREAD EAGLE.—THE MOUNTAIN SNOWS DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY.—NO FLOOD COMING.—THE INDIANS.

The steamer Spread Eagle arrived here last evening from a point on the upper Missouri, two thousand miles from Fort Pierre, St. Louis, and one hundred and eighty miles above Fort Union, at the the mouth of the Yellowstone, at two o'clock yesterday, forty-eight days had elapsed since the departure from this port, on business connected with the American fur company. She brought down about five thousand packs of fur, and fifty mountaineers, men attired partly in Indian garb, and with faces almost as dark as that of an Indian.

The Spread Eagle left Fort Randall last Monday morning, and consequently made a fast run from that point. We learn from her pilot that she was compelled to return on account of the river above Fort Union being low and shallow, and so narrow as almost to admit of a boat being turned around. From the information he received, he is convinced that there will be no further rise of any importance this year. The Missouri, as the snow in the mountains was melting very gradually and not much of it was left.

The Indians in the neighborhood were quiet and showed no disposition to fight among themselves, or to trouble the whites, except on one occasion, as follows: On the down trip, a band of about 400 Indians were congregated on the bank, and made signals inviting the boat to land. The officers not thinking it was quite safe to do so, determined to pause, and sounded a bell as if about to land, but kept her mooring swiftly past.

The Indians were of course highly displeased at this movement, and fired a volley at the boat, but fortunately no one was killed struck the boat. No one was hurt. This was the last seen of these Indians. It will be remembered that there were several cases of small pox on board of the steamer Clara when she visited the upper Missouri last year. It was afterwards ascertained that the dreadful malady found its way about the same time into the lodges of a certain tribe of Indians, and made fearful havoc, sweeping away a large part of their number, and almost depopulating one or two of their villages. The surviving Indians of that tribe are to this day greatly incensed against the Clara, and speak of her in terms of hatred and vind ictiveness.

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HAIL COACH UPSET DOWN A PRECIPICE.—Saturday morning, a frequency footman—On Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, the Butler mail stage started from Allegheny city, with an unusually large number of passengers, sixteen in the roof, and four in the inside. Nothing worthy of note occurred until they were nine miles out, within three quarters of a mile of Colt's tavern, when one of the lead horses was seen to shy off the road, plunge and rolled over the side of the road, pulling along the other leader, together with the shaft horses and the coach, down a steep bank, some 20 feet, along, with rocks at the bottom. Providentially, at half the distance there was a piece of soft level ground a few feet wide, and here the wreck did lead away with. Had they gone to the bottom, or to the ledge of rocks, it is highly probable that some might have been killed.

As it was, there ensued great confusion and fears, and these within could extricate themselves, not to work immediately to unloose the horses, for fear of their consequences to struggle, they perhaps in imminent danger the three or four passenger, whose body could be seen protruding from under the stage in all directions. This being done, and the animals found to be not much hurt, the passengers, one by one, got up the coach, so as to allow those underneath to get out. By this time many country wagons had reached the spot, and by the help of the farmers this was accomplished.—*Pittsburgh Journal.*

JOHN DEAN ADAIR.—The famous outcheaver, who eloped with Miss Maria Louisa Melville Baker, a few months since, has been lost sight of completely, in consequence of more recent sentiments. The last the public heard of this gentleman he was on his way to assemble in the country to complete his education, under the stipulation not to return to see his wife for a twelvemonth. Mrs. Dean, meanwhile, has been in this city, and remained at Colonel Bertholf's house, John however not being of a studious turn of mind, it is represented, found it rather a wearisome manner, dress and sojourn the Long Islanders, and sighed to return. So he took a run to the city, and suddenly appeared to the fair and constant lady-love. The *Courier* adds:

"She, was rather shocked by her husband's lack of honor in keeping his parole. She positively refused to have anything to say to him and commanded him to return and keep his engagement, or she would never see him again. He went, unwillingly; and if he should have the stability to break his word again, he will have to go back to his occupation as a gentleman's coachman, and give up all hopes of being the husband of a tender hearted lady, as the infatuated Petrolifin has thus far proved herself."

DOUGLAS' SPRINGFIELD SPEECH.—An old friend, to whom intelligence and honest correctness we have all faith, called upon us yesterday, and said he had heard the speech of Mr. Douglas at Springfield. He says the report given by the correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE was substantially correct throughout—and that the report of the St. Louis Republican was *not the speech made by Douglas.* Of the speech he says he gave no additional assurance not only of several reliable correspondents who heard the speech, but of a paper published at Springfield, and in which Mr. Douglas resides, at the time of the delivery of the speech. The TRIBUNE report

DAILY TRIBUNE.
MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 29.

The Book Trade.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE NATURE OF THE DIVINE INSPIRATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. By the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh. One volume, 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

THE AMERICANS IN JAPAN, OR A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE. By Robert Tomes. Due June 25.

A CHEAP EDITION OF THE LIFE OF THE REV. JOHN MACDONALD, Late of the Island of Tiree. By the Rev. Donald Ross, of Tiree. One volume, 12mo, cloth, $1.25.

SERMONS BY SPURGEON. Fifth Series. Due June 25.

SERMONS BY SPURGEON. Sixth Series. Due June 25.

CHRISTIAN CONSOLATIONS. Sermons by Spurgeon. Due June 25.

THE FORTUNES OF GLENCORE. By Charles Lever. Price 75 cents.

THE TWO BRIDES. By the author of "Heartsease," "Dove Cottage," etc. Price 75 cents.

THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE TO THE HOLY LAND. By William C. Prime. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

BOAT LIFE IN EGYPT AND NUBIA. By William C. Prime. 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.25.

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SILVER HYDROMETERS—NOTICE—The Subscriber hereby informs the Western Distillers, Brewers and Spirit Dealers, that he has ceased to supply G. Tagliabue with Hydrometers and Saccharometers; but that all instruments of his make (including those of the undersigned) of the 146 Lake street, Chicago, will be repaired and adjusted by him promptly, although bearing the name of the said G. Tagliabue, No. 280 Pearl street in lieu, or in J. H. Reed & Co., who are constantly supplied with his Hydrometers and Saccharometers.

JAMES ADAMS,
No. 40 Hudson street, New York.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—After several years experimenting in the manufacturing of Gas, I fortunately succeed, in the year 1867, in making a discovery in its manufacture by which I was deprived of sound and inflammatory properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

My naturalizer can be at Schlichter, Holland. After several months' refusals to what one to give it, I succeeded to obtain an American publisher under the name of "Wolff's Schlichter Aromatic Schnapps." I disclaim in the name of the place in Holland where the Gin is manufactured. Aromatic derives its name from the Italian Province of Bitter Sweet, with which it is flavored, and the word "Schnapps" is the German for drink—Copyright Wolff's Schlichter Aromatic Drink. No immediate relief in dyspepsia, nervous debility, loss of appetite, and weakness of the stomach, will superly persuade the public and respected with approbation, that the liquor mixers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, started in France with their mixed and poisonous stuff under various names, Schiedam Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, London Gin, Holland Gin, London Cordial Gin, &c., and in several cases my labels have been so perfectly imitated, with only the addition of a Dutch stamp, that I was obliged to change my style of wrapper, and carefully prepared as to impose on curious purchasers. I understand a large quantity has been purchased by the merchants of the Eastern States on account of the cheapness of the article, a merchant who participates liberally in the fraud by selling the spurious articles, is as much an off-shoot as the principal who planned the imposition.

I hope every respectable citizen who values the health of his community in which he lives will not rest in thinking out, and exposing the unscrupulous merchant, who, for the sake of a few cents, will put in jeopardy the health of the community to which he lives. Such men should be sailed to the pillory for a public example.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is made from Barley of the first quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the genuine Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid principle.

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
jeth-1y, cod, w1m 16 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHESEMAN'S PILLS—The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are useful in cases of obstructions, and in certain cases of Weakness, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arises from the obstructions of nature. They can be successfully used in a great variety. These pills should never be taken in pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted perfectly free from all injurious or poisonous substances, and free from anything injurious to the health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay street, New York; Preston, Fuller & Co., 24 Lake street, and Preston, Robinson, 15 South Water street, Chicago. jy12-26,1y

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH!

W. H. Ross & Co.'s Column.

WE WILL COMMENCE OUR

Great

REDUCTION SALE,

On Monday, 15th June,

When we will offer our entire Stock of

Silk Robes

For about One-Half Previous Prices.

Fifty Silk Robes,

Reduced from Twenty-five to Fifteen Dollars.

FORTY SILK ROBES,

Reduced from Twenty-five to Eighteen Dollars.

Twenty-five Silk Robes,

Reduced from Fifty to Thirty Dollars.

100 Pieces Yard-Wide FULARD SILKS,

Reduced from Seven to Five Shillings.

50 Pieces CHOICE SILKS,

Reduced from Nine to Six Shillings.

75 *Pieces Superb Silks,*

Reduced from $2 to Ten Shillings.

Magnificent Yard-wide Silks,

Reduced from Twenty to Twelve Shillings.

RICH SILKS, IMPORTED,

Reduced from $4 to Twenty Shillings.

160 Pieces CHOICE PRINTED MUSLINS,

Reduced from One Shilling to Sixpence a yard.

ONE HUNDRED PIECES

ENGLISH PRINTED LAWNS,

Reduced from Eighteen-pence to Ten Cents.

500 Pieces Choice Fast-Colored English

Printed Lawns and Muslins,

Reduced from Two Shillings to One.

200 PIECES CHOICE

PARIS PRINTED LAWNS,

Reduced from Three Shillings to Two.

RICH SILK AND WOOL BARAGES,

BEST STYLES,

For Two and Three Shillings—worth Six.

Over 500 Pieces Newest Style Printed

Barage DeLaines,

Reduced from Two Shillings to One Shilling

250 PC. NEW PRINTED DELAINES,

Reduced from Eighteen-pence to Ten Cts.

100 Pcs. Scotch Ginghams,

SUPER QUALITY,

Reduced from Eighteen-pence to One Shilling.

100 Pcs. Best Gingham Imported,

Reduced from 2s 6d to 1s 6d.

Rich Organdy Robes,

Worth Twelve Dollars—Reduced to Seven.

PINE APPLE ROBES,

Worth Twenty-five Dollars—Reduced to Fifteen

Barage Robes,

Worth Ten and Twelve Dollars—Reduced to Five and Six Dollars.

PLAIN SILK AND WOOL BARAGES,

SUPERB QUALITY,

Reduced from Three Shillings to Two.

☞ Having determined to close out our entire Stock of the above enumerated articles in the shortest possible time, they will positively be offered at the above Reduction of Price, and for about *one-half the actual cost.*

This is doubtless the best opportunity ever offered in Chicago to buyers of Dry Goods, as these Goods are all of the newest and choicest styles, being the very latest importations; and our assortment is well known to be

Incomparably the Largest and Most Complete

WEST OF NEW YORK CITY.

EMBROIDERIES

Of every kind and quality, from the lowest to the best manufactured.

HOSIERY of Every Description,

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

Mourning Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

RICH SHAWLS,

LACE MANTLES, Extra Qualities,

MANTAUS DU VOYAGE,

PARIS PARASOLS,

RICH LACES,

SILK BASQUES,

LACE BASQUES,

BASQUINES, AND

Superb Styles Paris Dress Goods,

In almost Unlimited Variety,

Have been received within a few days, and are being sold by us

From 20 to 30 Per Cent. Less

Than Inferior Goods can be bought elsewhere in this City.

Prices Guaranteed.

W. H. Ross & Co.

Displayed Advertisem'ts.

R. D. McFARLINE,

GAS, STEAM FITTING,

AND

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54.....LA SALLE STREET.....54

CHICAGO.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Fixtures,

From the Celebrated Manufactory of

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

Always on hand, consisting of Gilt, Patinas and Bronze Designs.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

Particular attention is lavished to fitting up

HOTELS,

WITH STEAM, WATER AND GAS.

IRON SETTEES, CHAIRS AND VASES FOR GARDEN LAWNS AND TERRACES.

COUNTRY ORDERS,

PROMPTLY AND FAITHFULLY ATTENDED TO.

TO THE TRADE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED WITH TOOLS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, GAS FIXTURES, PLUMBERS' MATERIALS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE GAS, STEAM-FITTING AND PLUMBING BUSINESS.

54 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

☞ Every description of Gas Fixture and Steam work furnished on Reasonable Terms.

☞ Establishment, 54 Lasalle street.

C. T. ATKINSON,

66 . . Lake Street. . . 66

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!

At Less than Cost!!!

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF EMBROIDERY

Is for sale AT GREAT BARGAINS. The finest and thinnest lot ever before offered to the ladies of Chicago. Very fashionable and very cheap. Ladies will find it best to wait for Friday, when I will offer some very bargains in Embroidery. I will also present a few pieces of Swiss Muslin, which I will sell at half price. Also, a few pieces of French Lawns, which I will sell at half price. Also, a few pieces of French Lawns, which I will sell at half price.

My stock consists, in part, of—

FRENCH JACONET,
MUSLIN, HONITON, VALENCIENNES,
LINEN AND LACE EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC
COLLARS & SETTS,
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
SKIRTS, AND
LACE MANTILLAS,
(Of a very fine quality)
BOOK,
SWISS
AND DOTTED
MUSLIN PLAID,
AND STRIPED CAMBRIC,
&c., &c., &c.

Also, a large stock of Ladies' Linen and Manilla Trimmings, Parasols, Honiton Ribbons, French Corsets, Morocco, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

Also, a complete assortment of French, English and German Fancy Goods.

N. B. Just received, a large assortment of Steel Spring Crinolines and Skirts.

NEW GOODS.

Higinbotham & White,

No. 84 Lake Street,

HAVE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST WEEK THE FOLLOWING UNION GOODS.

Rich Silk and Grenadine Robes,

FANCY SILKS,

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,

PRINTED ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS AND ROBES,

Splendid French Embroideries,

Real Laces,

STELLA SHAWLS,

FRENCH LACE,
CHANTILLY LACE,
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS AND CAPES,

SILK MANTILLAS

Of the very Latest Fashion.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

PARASOLS In Every Style.

Also, which have been purchased since Gold has been falling in Eastern Markets, and will be sold lower by 25 per cent. than the same Goods can be purchased elsewhere.

NO. 84 LAKE STREET,

Higinbotham & White.

CHICAGO

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD

WORKS.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD

MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD PIPE,

SHEET AND BAR LEAD,

Antimonial

PIG LEAD.

AGENTS FOR

Collier White Lead and Oil

COMPANY,

AND

St. Louis Shot Tower.

A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
Cor. Clinton and Fulton streets.

CHEAP STORE.

J. B. SHAY,

114 and 116 Lake St.

SUMMER GOODS! SUMMER GOODS!

100 Pieces of Silk,

ONLY FIFTY CENTS PER YARD.

500 Pieces Organdie Brilliants,

WORTH 25 CTS.—ONLY 12½ CTS. A YARD.

500 Pieces French Brilliants,

FOR 12½ A YARD—CHEAP AT 25c.

Grenadines, Tissues and Berege Robes,

EQUALLY LOW!

1000 STELLA SHAWLS,

TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

500 SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,

TWO DOLLARS AND UPWARDS.

1500 PARASOLS—In every Style and Color.

Real Lace Basques and Mantles.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,

IN EVERY NEW STYLE.

500 NEW SKIRT.—Plain and Plouced.

We make the particular attention of the Ladies to our

Mourning Department.

500 LADIES FRENCH CORSETS, all makes.

☞ We are daily in receipt of NEW GOODS.

J. B. SHAY,
114 and 116 Lake street.

197 Lake Street. 197

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

FURNITURE

AT MODERATE PRICES

JOHN WEST.

ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS,
MAHOGANY BEDSTEADS,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHESNUT BEDSTEADS,
CHERRY BEDSTEADS,
MAPLE BEDSTEADS.

JOHN WEST.

Enameled Chamber Suits,

New and Beautiful Designs.

ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, MAHOGANY BUREAUS,
WALNUT BUREAUS, CHERRY BUREAUS.

John West.

WARDROBES.

ROSEWOOD WARDROBES,
MAHOGANY WARDROBES,
WALNUT WARDROBES,
CHERRY WARDROBES,
WHITEWOOD WARDROBES.

JOHN WEST.

Extension Tables—Oak, Walnut & Mahogany.

BEDDING.

SPRING MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,
EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES,
HUSK MATTRESSES, FEATHER MATTRESSES,
SEA GRASS MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS, PILLOWS, COMFORTERS, SHEETS, AND BLANKETS.

JOHN WEST.

PARLOR SUITS—ROSEWOOD & BRICATELLE.
SOFAS, CHAIRS, TETES,
ROCKERS, TABLES, STANDS, ETAGERES,
WHATNOTS, HATSTANDS,
SIDEBOARDS, OTTOMANS, DIVANS.

JOHN WEST.

BOOK-CASES, SECRETARIES,

A Large Variety of

CURTAIN SHADES.

JOHN WEST, 197 Lake Street.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE-WORKS.

LACE CURTAINS, CRAPE SHAWLS AND Centerpieces, Cleaned, Bleached and Warranted, to look like New.

Carpets, Hearth Rugs and Druggets,

Of a black, Cleaned and Warranted.

Crape Shawls Dyed to any Shade.

Also every description of

LADIES' SILK, SATIN AND WOOLEN

Shawls and Dresses.

BROCHE, STELLA AND WOOLEN SHAWLS, Cleaned and Pressed in a Superior Style.

N. B.—Gentlemen's Clothing, Dyed, Cleaned and Repaired, with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE, 169 SOUTH CLARK ST., Chicago, Ill.

Vulcanized India Rubber

BELTING AND PACKING

AT BANKERS PRICES, with Freight and Patentage added at

KELLY & BLACKBURN'S

Premium Leather Belting,

Patent Stretched and Blyled, at New York and Boston Prices, Cash.

KELLY & BLACKBURN'S

Chicago Belting Manufactory, 240 Lake street, near the Bridge.

LARGE STOCK OF

Boot and Shoe Leather,

Of Superior Quality at the lowest market price, by

KELLY & BLACKBURN,
240 Lake street.

Marriage Cards,

WEDDING, VISITING AND INVITATION CARDS, Engraved in the most fashionable style by

WILLIAM J. WHITE,
Opposite the Light Guard Hall.

Door Plates.

AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF THE best Silver-plated Door Plates, engraved in superior style by

WILLIAM J. WHITE,
Opposite the Light Guard Hall.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Raymond & Ward, is by mutual consent dissolved. R. W. Raymond having purchased of R. D. Ward his interest, and associated with him in the business, the firm will hereafter be known as R. W. Raymond & Co., under the style of R. W. Raymond & Co., to whom all debts owing to the late firm are to be paid, and who are authorized to use of the firm name, in the settlement of the affairs of the late firm.

R. D. WARD,
R. W. RAYMOND.

Chicago, March 27, 1867.

☞ The Entrance to our Sales Room and Carpet Hall, is now on the

First Floor, No. 135 Lake Street.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

Beecher, Hollister & Wilkins,

CARPET HALL,

No. 135 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
MATTS AND RUGS,

CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,

Lace Curtains,
Window Shades,
House Furnishing &
Upholstery Goods.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS

☞ We keep constantly on hand, a LARGER STOCK of the above Goods, than all others in the city combined, which we are selling

At Reduced Prices.

The Entrance to our Sales Room and Carpet Hall, is now on the

First Floor, No. 135 Lake Street.

BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS.

J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,

161 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

FURNITURE.

WE HAVE NOW COMPLETED A SPLENDID Stock of Furniture, expressly adapted to our

CITY RETAIL TRADE.

The most prominent articles are:

Parlors,

Sofas, Tetes-a-tetes and Chairs, in Brocatelles and Plushes.

Dining Rooms,

Extension Tables and Dining Chairs, in polished Oak and Mahogany.

Chambers,

Painted Sets, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Comfortables, Feathers (best quality only), Hair Pillows, Shams, Pillow Cases, &c., &c.

Halls,

Iron and Bronze Hall Stands, Umbrella Stands, Hall Chairs.

Counting House Furniture,

We have the largest variety in the city of

STANDING DESKS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE,
BANKERS' DESKS,
LAWYERS' DESKS,
SCHOOL DESKS,
REVOLVING STOOLS AND CHAIRS.

Also,

WALKER'S PATENT SOFA BEDSTEAD,
PATENT REVOLVING CRIBS,
IRON BEDSTEADS,
FINE WINDOW SHADES.

☞ We are prepared to sell cheap.

☞ All goods shown cheerfully, whether required to buy or not.

Our facilities enable us to offer, at all times,

Good Goods, at Low and Uniform Rates.

J. E. & H. N. PARSONS,
Randolph Street,
3 doors east Sherman House.

W. W. LEONARD

AND

S. P. Baldwin

HAVE COMMENCED THEIR REGULAR

Semi-Annual Sale

OF

CARPETINGS

AND CURTAIN GOODS

Previous to the inventory of their immense Stock of Fall Goods.

This Sale is Positive,

And as our room is limited, our present Stock MUST BE DISPOSED OF.

Call Early and Secure Bargains.

124 Lake Street, up stairs.

STACY & THOMAS,

201 AND 203 SOUTH WATER STREET,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

DRY GOODS.

SPRING STYLES

Every Description Suitable for the Trade, NOW RECEIVING.

WE ARE BUYING FRENCH SPANISH GRAPES ALIKE.

Real Estate for Sale.

S. H. Kerfoot & Co.,

HAVE FOR SALE, AT THEIR NEW Office, No. 84 La Salle street,

Higinbotham & White,

No. 84 Lake Street,

HAVE RECEIVED DURING THE LAST WEEK THE FOLLOWING UNION GOODS.

Rich Silk and Grenadine Robes,

FANCY SILKS,

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,

PRINTED ORGANDIE AND JACONET MUSLINS AND ROBES,

Splendid French Embroideries,

Real Laces,

STELLA SHAWLS,

FRENCH LACE,
CHANTILLY LACE,
MANTILLAS,
SHAWLS AND CAPES,

SILK MANTILLAS

Of the very Latest Fashion.

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,

PARASOLS In Every Style.

Also, which have been purchased since Gold has been falling in Eastern Markets, and will be sold lower by 25 per cent. than the same Goods can be purchased elsewhere.

NO. 84 LAKE STREET,

Higinbotham & White.

Real Estate for Sale.

CLARK & PLATT'S

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NO. 11 METROPOLITAN HALL,

CHICAGO.....ILLINOIS.

Lots located on Real Estate and other securities. Real Estate negotiated on Real Estate and other securities.

Must be Sold.

323 ACRES, THREE MILES WEST OF Woodstock, the county seat of McHenry County, Illinois. Convenient to Railroad, Markets, &c., or acres unimproved, balance fine building timber. W. cash, or on a great sale on a great bargain. Inquire of

CLARK & PLATT,
No. 11 Metropolitan Hall.

Prospect Farm for Sale.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL FARM OF 72 Acres, on the south shore of Wilmette, Illinois, 12 miles from Chicago and the lower portion of Lake Michigan, adjoining the Rosehill Cemetery, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, and

Legal Notices.

Copartnerships, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Woodward & Raymond, in the dry goods business, in Chicago, Ill., was dissolved on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1857, by the withdrawal of Jas. H. Raymond, who is not interested in the business or liable for the debts of said firm. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue it under the same style and firm name.

Chicago, June 15th, 1857.—3w 141 — JAS. H. RAYMOND. JAMES WOODWARD.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm of Woodward, Kirk & Raymond, and will continue, without interruption, the business of the late co-partnership of Woodward & Raymond, at the old stand, No. 11 Clark street.

JAMES WOODWARD. HOWLAND KIRK. JAS. H. RAYMOND.

Chicago, June 15th, 1857.—3w 141

NOTICE.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Bedford, Hall & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the T. Bedford and E. L. Hall, who will continue the Hardware and Cutlery business at the old stand.

T. BEDFORD. CHAS. I. HALL.

Chicago, June 1, 1857.—3w 138

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a General Commission and Produce business, under the name and firm of HOWARD & WRIGHT, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of our friends and the public. Having purchased the entire stock of some of the best Butters, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Pork and Marble Dressing, we shall be able to satisfy those who may favor us with a call.

Office at 143 Lake street, in Storey & Sox's Bed and Shoe store.

J. P. HOWARD. J. AUGUSTUS WRIGHT.

Chicago, April 20, 1857.—m3w 98 m3w

Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.

PARGO & KELLOGG, (Successors to Ward, Doggett & Co.),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Have a great variety of Boots and Shoes in store, and keep constantly on hand, some of the most approved styles and quality manufactured.

Orders promptly filled, and the interests of large great houses in SUMMER GOODS.

Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Water st., or Tuttle's Block. m337

Whipple, Alley & Billings,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

161 South Water Street.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF City and Country Dealers to their large stock of

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING TRADE,

Now in store and ready for exhibition. Would particularly invite the attention of close buyers for

CASH AND SHORT TIME.

R. M. WHIPPLE, Chicago. ALLEY & BILLINGS, Bridgeport, Ks. 134

1857. SPRING GOODS. 1857.

Doggett, Bassett & Hills,

(Successors to WARD, DOGGETT & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO EXHIBIT A SPRING STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all varieties, adapted to the wants of City and Country trade,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

Men's Kip and Thick Boots,

Made in their Chicago manufactory, constantly on hand.

The above will be offered at very lowest prices, and the trade invited to call.

123 SOUTH WATER ST. 123

m300 3m 109 Near Clark street Bridge.

NEW YORK

Hide and Leather Depot.

J. L. Chapman & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LEATHER,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A Sole and Harness Leather, French Calf Skins, Lastings, Bindings, &c. Also Dealers in Hides, Skins, Sheep Pelts and Furs.

No. 22 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

Wholesale Boot and Shoe WAREHOUSE.

WE WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of purchasers to our extensive Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

Comprising the most extensive and choice assortment which we will sell at Eastern prices, adding cost of transportation.

Sign We have been appointed Sole Custom made Boots of our own manufacture; also, extra sizes, equal to the Lowest Eastern.

As a guarantee of our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, is respectfully solicited.

C. H. HENDERSON & CO.,

m Lake street.

Rawson, Bartlett & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

109 & 111 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Manufactory, West Dayton, Mass.

Statement

OF THE

FARMERS' & MECHANICS'

Fire, Marine & Life Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1856.

Authorized Capital by Charter, $1,250,000.

Amount of capital, exclusive of surplus $200,000 00
Amount of surplus fund 100,000 00
Total capital and surplus $300,000 00
Cash on hand $102,000 00
Cash in hands of agents 15,000 00
Total cash assets $117,000 00
Number of shares of stock owned by Company, par value $50 00
Cash value of shares of stock owned by Company $2,500 00
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages 12,000 00
Amount of loans on real estate on which less than twenty days of grace remain to run (premiums not yet received in Philadelphia) $145,000 00
Estimated value of all property owned by Company $282,000 00
Amount of all other assets (specifying them) 1,000 00
Amount of all other liabilities (including the amount required as security for loans, with the per and cash value of the same, and the amount loaned on each kind) $283,000 00

Per Market Losses.

	Value.	Loss.
$300 shares Phoenix Mining Com.	$22,500	$22,500
1000 Farmers' & Mech. Ins. Co.	50,000	27,500
500 Eagle Real Estate Associa.	6,000	2,500
20 do. Philadelphia Real Estate	2,000	2,000
Total		$54,500

Amount of assessments on stock, unpaid $50,000 00
Amount of assessments collected, payment not yet due $97,000 00
Notes for surplus premiums $108,000 00
Amount of premiums receivable insured and deemed due on Company $28,000 00
Aggregate amount of assets (comprising surplus) and surplus $600,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due ..... None.
Losses adjusted and not due (including those unadjusted during the year) $15,000 00
Aggregate amount of assets (comprising surplus) and surplus $600,000 00

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, personally appeared Jacob Vandervoort, President of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., who being duly sworn, says that the above statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JACOB VANDERVOORT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of June, 1857.

JAMES E. DUNCAN, Justice P. C.

E. P. WARD, Agent,

Office, 108 Lake Street.

Corner of Clark.

COFFEE, SUGARS AND TEAS.—100 BAGS Rio Coffee, 1000 lbs. Sugars, 100 chests Tea, for sale by

Medicines, &c.

THE UNFORTUNATE'S GUIDE, GIVING the symptoms of the various Venereal and complicated diseases, with the best mode of treatment, by the author, W. H. THOMPSON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, Professor of Obstetrics, &c., &c., &c. Published by the author, who may be consulted on the above diseases, daily, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P. M. Address, Dr. W. H. Thompson, No. 2 Tremont Row, Cleveland, Ohio. Extract from the Medical Chronicle, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1857. Dr. Thompson's Lectures on Sexual Diseases, Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Skin, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Mercurial Disease, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones, Joints, Head, Nodes, Ulcerated Throat, Nose, Skin, Tumors, Blindness, Deafness, Fits, Nervous Debility, Mental Incapacity, Premature Decay, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Pimples on the Face, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Universal Lassitude, Trembling, Dreadful Dreams, Night Sweats, Wakefulness, Aversion to Society, Timidity, Excitability, Expectoration, Attenuation, Dry Cough, Impotency, Sterility, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to the grave. Opinion of the Medical Press. Dr. Thompson's Lectures should be read by all young men who are afflicted with Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa